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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/015,904	11/01/2001	George Likourezos	1000	5795

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George Likourezos
9321 Ridge Boulevard
Brooklyn, NY 11209

EXAMINER

TAYLOR, BARRY W

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2643

DATE MAILED: 11/23/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/015,904	Applicant(s) LIKOUREZOS ET AL.	
	Examiner Barry W Taylor	Art Unit 2643	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 February 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 14 March 2002 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>11/01/2001</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

1. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 11/01/2001 is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

Drawings

2. The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a) because they fail to show "apparatus 10" as described in the specification. Any structural detail that is essential for a proper understanding of the disclosed invention should be shown in the drawing. MPEP § 608.02(d). Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.84(c)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the

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applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 1 and 3-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Patsiokas (6,493,546).

Regarding claim 1. Patsiokas teaches an apparatus (item 16 figure 1) comprising:

means for receiving an RF modulated signal (see top right side of figure 1 wherein satellite transmits RF modulated signal outside of AM and FM band to antenna 12 figure 1) having frequency outside the AM and FM band and containing baseband audio content (i.e. satellite digital audio received via antenna 12 figure 1, col. 3 lines 7-10);

means for converting the received RF modulated signal into an RF modulated signal having a modulation frequency within the AM and/or FM band (see figure 1, col. 3 lines 44-67, col. 4 lines 35-38, wherein satellite digital audio is first received via antenna

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12, next the interface 16 converts the satellite digital audio into either AM or FM for retransmission from antenna 18 to the radio receiver 24 (i.e. bottom of figure 1)); and means for transmitting (see antenna 18 used for transmission) the RF modulated signal having a modulation frequency within the AM and/or FM band (col. 3 lines 62-67) to an audio reproduction apparatus (i.e. radio receiver 24 figure 1) for audibly reproducing the baseband audio content.

Regarding claim 3. Patsiokas further teaches the apparatus is powered using battery (col. 3 lines 48-52).

Regarding claim 4. Patsiokas further teaches a reception antenna (item 12 figure 1) and means for wirelessly connecting the apparatus to at least one wireless communication network (see satellite network connected via satellite digital audio signal (item 13 figure 1)).

4. Claims 14-15 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Qureshey et al (Pub. No.: US 2002/0072326 hereinafter Qureshey).

Regarding claim 14. Qureshey teaches an apparatus (see 900 figure 9) comprising:

means for receiving a data stream containing audio content via a hard-wired connection (see base unit 900 figure 9 receives audio streamed data from Internet (234) via wire connecting modem (206) to Internet).

means for modulating the audio content of the received data stream to an RF modulated signal (see DAC and TRANSMITTER items 220 and 904 figure 9, paragraphs 0072-0075 used to modulate the received streamed data into RF modulated signal so that receiver (902 figure 9) may be able to reproduce the audio content);

means for transmitting the RF modulated signal having a modulated frequency within AM and/or FM band to an audio reproduction apparatus (see 902 figure 9 used to reproduce the audio content); and

means for generating at least one programming schedule by receiving at least one input indicative of at least one program-related item, wherein the at least one input can be received from control panel of the apparatus or an external device (see button bar 120 and paragraphs 0041-0047, 0072-0075 wherein user selects "Web Radio" mode and the Internet Service Provider (item 232 figure 9) provides programming schedule for user to select from).

Regarding claim 15. Qureshey teaches audio content transmitted over the Internet (see 0047 and figure 9 wherein user selects "Web Radio" to receive streamed audio data).

Regarding claim 20. Qureshey teaches the apparatus (900 figure 9) may be accessed either wirelessly or non-wirelessly (see figure 9 wherein Internet Service Provider access device via non-wireless connection).

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The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Patsiokas (6,493,546).

Regarding claim 5. Patsiokas further teaches means for stripping a carrier signal modulated with the received RF modulated signal (col. 3 lines 62-66);

a frequency tuning dial (item 42 figure 1); and an AM/FM selection switch, wherein the received RF modulated signal is converted by the means for converting to the RF modulated signal having signal characteristics according to particular settings of the frequency tuning dial (item 42 figure 1) and the AM/FM section switch.

Patsiokas is very clear in that radio receiver (item 24 figure 1) antenna (item 22 figure 1) can also be configured to receive AM and/or FM signals (col. 3 lines 54-58) which obviously includes an AM/FM selection switch (i.e. standard car stereo equipment). Furthermore, realizing that car radio is tuned to an AM via a standard selection switch, it would follow that apparatus (item 16 figure 1) would also have to be switched into corresponding AM mode. Therefore, it would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the apparatus (i.e. item 16 figure 1) to include AM/FM switch so that apparatus (16 figure 1) and corresponding radio receiver (i.e. item 24 figure 1) may communicate via AM or FM mode.

6. Claims 16-17 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Qureshey et al (Pub. No.: US 2002/0072326 hereinafter Qureshey).

Regarding claim 16. Qureshey teaches an apparatus (see 900 figure 9) means for receiving a data stream containing audio content via a hard-wired connection (see base unit 900 figure 9 receives audio streamed data from Internet (234) via wire connecting modem (206) to Internet); means for modulating the audio content of the received data stream to an RF modulated signal (see DAC and TRANSMITTER items 220 and 904 figure 9, paragraphs 0072-0075 used to modulate the received streamed data into RF modulated signal so that receiver (902 figure 9) may be able to reproduce the audio content); means for transmitting the RF modulated signal having a modulated frequency within AM and/or FM band to an audio reproduction apparatus (see 902 figure 9 used to reproduce the audio content); and means for generating at least one

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programming schedule by receiving at least one input indicative of at least one program-related item, wherein the at least one input can be received from control panel of the apparatus or an external device (see button bar 120 and paragraphs 0041-0047, 0072-0075 wherein user selects "Web Radio" mode and the Internet Service Provider (item 232 figure 9) provides programming schedule for user to select from).

Qureshey in another embodiment (see figure 7) shows using hardwire connection 702 used to transmit received streamed data to stereo equipment. Therefore, it would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the embodiment as shown in figure 9 to use wireless connection as shown in figure 7 so that audio streamed data may be received by wireless or wireline and transmitted to nearby stereo via hard-wire connection.

Regarding claim 17. Qureshey teaches an apparatus (see 900 figure 9) means for receiving a data stream containing audio content via a hard-wired connection (see base unit 900 figure 9 receives audio streamed data from Internet (234) via wire connecting modem (206) to Internet); means for modulating the audio content of the received data stream to an RF modulated signal (see DAC and TRANSMITTER items 220 and 904 figure 9, paragraphs 0072-0075 used to modulate the received streamed data into RF modulated signal so that receiver (902 figure 9) may be able to reproduce the audio content); means for transmitting the RF modulated signal having a modulated frequency within AM and/or FM band to an audio reproduction apparatus (see 902 figure 9 used to reproduce the audio content); and means for generating at least one

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programming schedule by receiving at least one input indicative of at least one program-related item, wherein the at least one input can be received from control panel of the apparatus or an external device (see button bar 120 and paragraphs 0041-0047, 0072-0075 wherein user selects "Web Radio" mode and the Internet Service Provider (item 232 figure 9) provides programming schedule for user to select from).

Qureshey in another embodiment (see figure 1) shows the network connection may be wireline or wireless (paragraph 0036). Therefore, it would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the network connection as shown in figure 9 to use wireless connection as shown in figure 1 (paragraph 0036) so that audio streamed data may be received by wireless or wireline.

Regarding claim 19. Qureshey teaches an apparatus (see 900 figure 9) means for receiving a data stream containing audio content via a hard-wired connection (see base unit 900 figure 9 receives audio streamed data from Internet (234) via wire connecting modem (206) to Internet); means for modulating the audio content of the received data stream to an RF modulated signal (see DAC and TRANSMITTER items 220 and 904 figure 9, paragraphs 0072-0075 used to modulate the received streamed data into RF modulated signal so that receiver (902 figure 9) may be able to reproduce the audio content); means for transmitting the RF modulated signal having a modulated frequency within AM and/or FM band to an audio reproduction apparatus (see 902 figure 9 used to reproduce the audio content); and means for generating at least one programming schedule by receiving at least one input indicative of at least one

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program-related item, wherein the at least one input can be received from control panel of the apparatus or an external device (see button bar 120 and paragraphs 0041-0047, 0072-0075 wherein user selects "Web Radio" mode and the Internet Service Provider (item 232 figure 9) provides programming schedule for user to select from).

Qureshey in another embodiment (see figure 1) shows using a remote controller (135) used for remotely controlling at least one feature of device 100. Therefore, it would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the remote device (902) as shown in figure 9 incorporate the remote programming functionality as shown in figure 1 so that audio streamed data may be selected using remote control device.

7. Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Qureshey et al (Pub. No.: US 2002/0072326 hereinafter Qureshey) in view of Clayton et al (6,725,022 hereinafter Clayton).

Regarding claim 18. Qureshey does not explicitly show translating information relating to at least one program schedule to at least one audio signal for audible reproduction by a speaker.

Clayton teaches an Internet radio for portable applications (see abstract). Clayton teaches radio receiver (see item 20 figure 1) can be remotely programmed (col. 6 lines 26-38) allowing the user to customize the audio broadcasts received. For example, the radio receiver (item 20) can receive scheduled programming information (see "your stock hits new high" or "traffic incident warning" in column 7). Clayton allows

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for previously recorded audio broadcast to be played back at desired times (column 7) in stead of when originally broadcast. Clayton allows user to respond to an advertisement relating to on-air-product by simply pressing button to facilitate purchasing (col. 8 lines 1-2). Clayton further shows that if user moves channel selector up or down over each channel preferably causes each audio station to play (col. 9 lines 29-51) and pressing the tuner (col. 10 lines 14-24) preferably causes the device to scan thorough the channels as a traditional radio would do, playing a few seconds of each station before moving to the next. Clayton teaches (col. 12 lines 8-14) that when subscribers may program events (i.e. set an alert when a stock reaches a set value), traffic alerts based upon the user's route (notifies of any delays as they happen in real time on the route), etc.

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the intelligent radio as taught by Qureshey to incorporate programmed events as taught by Clayton for the benefit of enabling the user to program events so that the user may be notified in real time when stock reaches a set value.

8. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Patsiokas (6,493,546) in view of Cunningham et al (5,991,596 hereinafter Cunningham).

Regarding claim 2. Patsiokas does not explicitly show the audio content is Internet audio content.

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Cunningham teaches an information broadcast system wherein Internet (see bottom right figure 2 item 17) transmitted to broadcast satellite (top right figure 2 item 20), which in turn broadcast to the subscriber terminal (12 figure 2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the satellite digital audio signal (item 13 figure 1) as taught by Patsiokas to include digital audio Internet as taught by Cunningham for the benefit of offering a variety of digital audio messages to subscribers for selection.

9. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Patsiokas (6,493,546) in view of Kinzalow et al (6,052,603 hereinafter Kinzalow) cited on the Patsiokas patent.

Regarding claim 6. Patsiokas fails to show a switch used for allowing local speaker to be used thereby bypassing conversion step required to send to nearby radio receiver.

Kinzalow teaches an interface (item 10 figures 1 and 3) used for interfacing between a radio receiver (16 figures 1 and 3) and an external communication source (66 figures 1 and 3). Kinzalow discloses that interface (10) receives signal from external communication source (66) and converts to AM and/or FM radio frequency before retransmitting to nearby radio receiver (16). Kinzalow discloses that the interface (10) may interface to other devices (i.e. facsimile machine or laptop and modem, fixed phone, or the like (abstract, col. 2 line 31, col. 3 lines 40-57). Kinzalow discloses that the interface may also include speaker and speaker amplifier (see items 72 and 74

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figure 3) enabling the interface to provide back-up speaker functionality in case radio receiver (16 figures 1 and 3) malfunction (col. 5 lines 34-44).

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the interface (i.e. item 16 figure 1) as taught by Patsiokas to incorporate the speaker as taught by Kinzalow for the benefit providing back-up audio output in case radio speakers of nearby radio receiver are not operating as taught by Kinzalow.

10. Claim 7-9 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Patsiokas (6,493,546) in view of Clayton et al (6,725,022 hereinafter Clayton).

Regarding claim 7. Patsiokas fails to show the interface (item 16 figure 1) to be programmed via at least one programming device.

Clayton also teaches an Internet radio for portable applications such as in an automobile (abstract). Clayton teaches the car radio receiver (see item 20 figure 1) can be remotely programmed (col. 6 lines 26-38) allowing the user to customize the audio broadcasts received. For example, the car radio receiver (item 20) can receive scheduled programming information (see "your stock hits new high" or "traffic incident warning" in column 7). Clayton allows for previously recorded audio broadcast to be played back at desired times (column 7) in stead of when originally broadcasted. Clayton allows user to respond to an advertisement relating to on-air-product by simply pressing button to facilitate purchasing (col. 8 lines 1-2).

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the interface as taught by Patsiokas to incorporate wireless Internet interface as taught by Clayton (col. 5 lines 52-57) enabling the user to request personal information (i.e. personal stock) to be downloaded from the Internet to user while he or she is driving in car.

Regarding claim 8. Patsiokas fails to show generating at least one programming schedule by receiving at least one user input.

Clayton also teaches an Internet radio for portable applications such as in an automobile (abstract). Clayton teaches the car radio receiver (see item 20 figure 1) can be remotely programmed (col. 6 lines 26-38) allowing the user to customize the audio broadcasts received. For example, the car radio receiver (item 20) can receive scheduled programming information (see "your stock hits new high" or "traffic incident warning" in column 7). Clayton allows for previously recorded audio broadcast to be played back at desired times (column 7) in stead of when originally broadcasted. Clayton allows user to respond to an advertisement relating to on-air-product by simply pressing button to facilitate purchasing (col. 8 lines 1-2).

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the interface as taught by Patsiokas to incorporate wireless Internet interface as taught by Clayton (col. 5 lines 52-57) enabling the user to select desired times to playback audio broadcast of a favorite talk show.

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Regarding claim 9. Patsiokas provides user with selection of audio broadcast stations to choose from (col. 3 lines 38-43).

Regarding claim 11. Patsiokas does not explicitly show translating information relating to at least one program schedule to at least one audio signal for audible reproduction by a speaker.

Clayton also teaches an Internet radio for portable applications such as in an automobile (abstract). Clayton teaches the car radio receiver (see item 20 figure 1) can be remotely programmed (col. 6 lines 26-38) allowing the user to customize the audio broadcasts received. For example, the car radio receiver (item 20) can receive scheduled programming information (see "your stock hits new high" or "traffic incident warning" in column 7). Clayton allows for previously recorded audio broadcast to be played back at desired times (column 7) in stead of when originally broadcasted. Clayton allows user to respond to an advertisement relating to on-air-product by simply pressing button to facilitate purchasing (col. 8 lines 1-2). Clayton further shows that if user moves channel selector up or down over each channel preferably causes each audio station to play (col. 9 lines 29-51) and pressing the tuner (col. 10 lines 14-24) preferably causes the device to scan thorough the channels as a traditional radio would do, playing a few seconds of each station before moving to the next. Clayton teaches (col. 12 lines 8-14) that when subscribers may program events (i.e. set an alert when a stock reaches a set value), traffic alerts based upon the user's route (notifies of any delays as they happen in real time on the route), etc.

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the interface as taught by Patsiokas to incorporate wireless Internet interface as taught by Clayton (col. 5 lines 52-57) enabling the user to program events so that the user may be notified in real time of traffic delays.

11. Claims 10 and 12-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Patsiokas (6,493,546) in view of Qureshey et al (Pub. No.: US 2002/0072326 hereinafter Qureshey).

Regarding claim 10. Patsiokas does not explicitly show non-wireless operation. However, Patsiokas discloses that interface device (16 figure 1) can be used inside a home (col. 3 lines 51-53) or in conjunction with a portable radio.

Qureshey teaches portable radio (see item 100 figure 1) having hard-wired (item 102 figure 1) or wireless (item 102 figure 1, paragraph 0036) enabling users the ability to listen to streaming audio information from Internet.

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the interface as taught by Patsiokas to incorporate the hard-wired interface as taught by Qureshey for the benefit of allowing users to use Patsiokas invention in users home enabling for audio streaming information from Internet to be received and listened to.

Regarding claim 12. Patsiokas does not explicitly show using a remote to control interface. However, Patsiokas discloses that interface device (16 figure 1) can be used inside a home (col. 3 lines 51-53) or in conjunction with a portable radio.

Qureshey teaches portable radio (see item 100 figure 1) having hard-wired (item 102 figure 1) or wireless (item 102 figure 1, paragraph 0036) enabling users the ability to listen to streaming audio information from Internet via using remote (item 135 figure 1, paragraphs 0035 and 0037).

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the interface as taught by Patsiokas to incorporate remote control interface as taught by Qureshey for the benefit of allowing users to use select desired streaming audio information from the Internet without having to walk-up the radio receiver and manually change the station.

Regarding claim 13. Patsiokas does not explicitly show recording audio baseband content.

Qureshey teaches portable radio (see item 100 figure 1) having hard-wired (item 102 figure 1) or wireless (item 102 figure 1, paragraph 0036) enabling users the ability to listen to streaming audio information from Internet via using remote (item 135 figure 1, paragraphs 0035 and 0037). Qureshey further teaches that Web radio broadcast may be recorded (see item 130 figure 1 and paragraph 0046).

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the interface as taught by Patsiokas to incorporate remote control

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interface as taught by Qureshey for the benefit of allowing users to use select desired streaming audio information from the Internet without having to walk-up the radio receiver and manually change the station, as well as, allowing user to press "REC" button on remote so that songs from the WEB may be recorded.

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Barry W. Taylor whose telephone number is (703) 305-4811. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 6:30am to 4pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Curtis Kuntz can be reached on (703) 305-4708. The fax phone number for this Group is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to Technology Center 2600 customer service Office whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Barry W. Taylor", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Barry W. Taylor
Patent Examiner
Technology Center 2600
Art Unit 2643